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NO. 25.



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SPRING MEDICINE**
Is SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your liver. A sluggish liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ailments which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition. FOR THE BLOOD TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other liver remedy like SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.
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HARTFORD, KY.
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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the courts of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office next door to Red Front.

F. L. FELIX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL PRACTICE in the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office in Hiram building.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the courts of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office on Market street, next door to Bank of Hartford.

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WILL PRACTICE his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the courts of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office north side public square.

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Take The Herald.

THE ERRATIC CYCLONE

SCIENTIFIC THEORIES RELATING TO ITS ORIGIN.

A List of the Pecuniary Losses It has Caused and the Great Number of Killed and Injured.

ITS TERRIFIC FORCE IS EXPLAINED

(Detroit Free Press.)

Upon the havoc and the horrors that are wrought by the dreaded cyclone, nothing could be written that would render more vivid the terrible impression made upon the minds of the people in this country by the recent ravages of this destroyer. Its immeasurable power is appreciated, and the utter helplessness of man before this wondrous force evolved from the mechanics of the atmosphere is fully apprehended. How this terror among the winds has laid waste vast stretches of territory, destroyed billions in property, sacrificed human life beyond computation and caused sorrow most poignant from the result of grief and want combined, is a story that is lost in the region of tradition, and must extend to the very dawn of creation. From the standpoint of the scientist, we of this day know much more than those who earlier encountered the fierceness of the cyclone, and looked upon it as the supernatural agency of some monster of wickedness; but we are at its mercy as were they. We now have the accepted theories of the cyclones, tornadoes, waterspouts, hailstorms and other elemental disturbances, but the cyclone is beyond that point where human

GENESIS AND KNOWLEDGE

Can provide successful prevention or resistance.

And even as these theories, so far as they bear upon the origin and operation of the cyclone, there are yet some conflicting views to be reconciled and some accepted ideas that seem at times to be set at defiance by the erratic twister. The term "cyclone" is of comparatively recent origin, having been adopted 45 years ago by Mr. Fiddling-ton, of California, in his "Sailor's Hornbook," the word being of Greek origin and signifying "to whirl round." The term was so felicitous that men of science adopted it to designate the violent rotary storms to which it is now applied, and the word soon found itself firmly established as part of the English language. Though the world had been having these destructive visitations through all the centuries of its existence, it was not until between the years 1835 and 1840 that investigations were prosecuted which showed that the cyclone has two motions, revolving with marvelous rapidity, and at the same time rushing through its forward course.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED THEORY

Of the cyclone is this: The fierce rays of the sun in the tropics so heat and rarify the lower air that it follows the inevitable law of gravity and rises, while the colder and heavier air rushes in to fill the partial vacuum thus created. The rotation of the earth produces the revolving motion of this sweep of the winds, a theory confirmed by the fact that south of the equator cyclones revolve from left to right, like the hands of a clock, while those on this side of the equator invariably revolve from right to left. Within 400 miles of the equator cyclones are a thing unknown through practical experience.

While this explanation would account for cyclones were the producing cause operative, it does not cover the subject, for there are fierce storms of this character that cover a comparatively small portion of the earth's surface, continue generally for a brief time only and are unquestionably of local origin. They occur with violence whenever the equilibrium between the temperature of the different strata of

AIR IS SERIOUSLY DISTURBED.

By gyratory motions, as the currents of air are changed from above and below, or as they rush in from the surrounding atmosphere. Space permits only this crude presentation of a subject to which the most scientific research is given, and upon which volumes have been written with such a profusion of mathematical calculation, analytical treatment and applied philosophy as to be beyond the comprehension of the popular reader who has not already made the matter a study.

One authority places the cyclone region of this country in the Western States, and gives his reasons therefor. Another says that the great chain of lakes between Canada and the United States is the natural highway for cyclones, because they are drawn in the

direction in which there is the most vapor, and pass across the regions in which there is little vapor. That both of these writers can claim to be right is evidenced by the fact that the RECORDS KEPT SINCE 1873

Show that these scourges of wind have visited every section of the Union, affording strong evidence that the cyclone is no respecter of persons. Among the more disastrous of these storms that have swept over different sections in this country prior to those which have lately come with such startling rapidity and fearful consequences, are these:

Killed & Inj. Loss.

Louisville, March 27, 1896. 175 \$1,520,000

Reading, Pa., Jan. 9, 1896. 40 200,000

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 19, 1888. 68 100,000

Clarksville, Ark., April 23, 1887. 120 150,000

St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn., April 14, 1886. 210 400,000

Washington, C. H., Sept. 8, 1885. 106 500,000

Leeds, Ala., February 19, 1884. 35 80,000

Rochester, Minn., Aug. 21, 1883. 32 200,000

Racine, Wis., May 28, 1883. 119 75,000

A FEMALE BRUTE HUNG

EXECUTION OF MRS. DYER, THE BABY FARMER.

Murdered a Number of Children by Strangling and Threw Their Little Bodies in the River Thames.

MADE SEVERAL SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS

LONDON, June 10.—Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer, who was arrested on April 9 on the charge of murdering many infants entrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate prison on 9 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Dyer was one of the most extraordinary criminals of the age, a wholesale, cold-blooded murderer.

The police first became suspicious of her and her son-in-law, Arthur A. Palmer, early in April, when the bodies of a number of children, apparently strangled to death, were recovered from the river Thames, where they had been thrown, weighted down with bricks, etc. An investigation led to the arrest of Mrs. Dyer and Palmer.

Letters found in her house showed that many of the parents with whom she and her accomplice had dealings were aware of the fate intended for the infants. These letters were from persons in all ranks of society. The coroners had long been puzzled at the fact that so many bodies of infants were found in the Thames between Wapping and Battersea, some of them naked and others wrapped in old linen or brown paper, but all of them weighted down in some way or other, and all of them evidently strangled to death. The preliminary examination developed a most horrifying condition of affairs. It was proved that since Christmas at least twenty children had been entrusted to Mrs. Dyer's keeping, and of this number only four were then living. In addition, prior to Christmas, many other children that had been placed in the woman's charge were unaccounted for and are admitted to have been murdered.

A conservative estimate places the number of children killed at forty, but other estimates have it that as many as one hundred infants were either strangled or drowned by Mrs. Dyer.

Mrs. Dyer and her son-in-law lived in Reading, where they had a great reputation for piety. Over the door of her home was a figure of Jesus Christ, beneath which was the inscription: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Mrs. Dyer has been arrested upon four previous occasions, but somehow she not only managed to escape punishment but succeeded in maintaining her reputation for piety. But in court the woman's nerve entirely deserted her. She had a dejected, terrified look and apparently was in despair and saw the gallows ahead.

The baby farmer was a gaunt, yet fairly good-looking woman of about thirty years of age, and she seems to have derived quite a good income from her crimes. Three children were found at Mrs. Dyer's residence when she was arrested. They were a boy seven years of age, a girl of eight years and a boy of three months. There is little doubt that they would have gone the way of the other charges of the baby farmer had the latter not been arrested.

Some idea of the extent of the business done by Mrs. Dyer may be gathered from the statement that baby clothes weighing nearly 500 pounds were found at her home when the police made the first search. A box containing the decomposed body of an infant was also discovered in the woman's dwelling, evidently having been placed there while she waited an opportunity to throw it into the Thames.

Little by little evidence against Mrs. Dyer was gathered. A large piece of brown wrapping paper, in which the body of one of the infants was found, was identified by a railroad porter as being the covering of a parcel which he delivered to the prisoner. It was further proved that Mrs. Dyer started on one journey with a baby and a carbage bag, and that when she returned she had the bag, but the baby was missing. In all cases, Mrs. Dyer insisted upon being paid before taking charge of an infant, sums varying from \$50 and \$600. She also made considerable money by purchasing or selling the wardrobes with which nearly all the infants were furnished.

The particular prey of the baby farmer were single women who had been misled or servants and poor working-women who were unable or unwilling to take care of their children. In such cases, Mrs. Dyer would write that she was glad to have the chance of having a "dear little baby to bring up and call her own, not for the sake of money, but for the darling's company."

In some instances parents tried to regain possession of their children. But when they became too pressing and danger was in the air, Mrs. Dyer would move, and the parents, generally too poor to employ legal assistance, would give up their attempt.

Late in April Mrs. Dyer made a written confession, admitting the murders of which she was accused. It was proposed to introduce the plea of insanity in her defense. She was examined later by a physician employed by the home office and was declared to be sane.

On May 21 Mrs. Dyer was indicted for murder, and on the following day she was sentenced to death. In prison Mrs. Dyer made several attempts to commit suicide. At Reading she tried

TRUE TO HIS LOVE.

A HUSBAND WHO CHERISHED THE MEMORY OF HIS DEAD WIFE.

The Peculiar Fashion in Which He Showed His Faithfulness—Always Aged As If His Wife Was Still With Him—The Pathetic Story Told by a Hotel Clerk.

The Sun reporter was leaning in a graceful attitude against the counter of an up town hotel, conversing in an unobtrusive and nonchalant manner with the haughty and imperious clerk, who reported always, down, when a nice looking old gentleman, with just enough provincialism in his appearance to show that he was not a New Yorker, though he might have come from Philadelphia or any other rural district, came up to the register as if he had been there before and wrote his name and address. In a few minutes the clerk had sent him off to his room with a bellboy and resumed his conversation.

"Queer old chap," he said, nodding in the direction of the departing guest, "but he was a real old fellow. He was a widower, and he had been signing it that way for the ten years I have known him. He is now 60, and was married at 40, and the romance is as pretty as it is pathetic."

"And unusual," ventured the reporter, "if he is faithful to the memory of one woman, and that woman his wife. Widowers are not all so."

"That is why this one's story is the more interesting. Let me tell you. At 25 he was a poor young clerk in a western town and was romantically and deeply in love with a pretty girl of 20. It may be said that she was in love with him, too, but he had queer notions, and as they were both poor, and a rich man was anxious to marry the girl, he never told his love, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on his dumb cheek, as it were, and he pined in thought and with a green and yellow melancholy, sat, like patience on a monument, while the other man married her."

"At 34 she was a widow and poor, and her husband had dissipated his fortune, and our friend here, still a bachelor and as much in love as ever, was a successful merchant. This time he was braver, for he was possessed of the sinews of war, and within a year's time he had married her. It was rather hasty on her part, possibly, but he had waited long enough and was so importunate that she compromised with him on one year instead of the regulation two of widowhood. They came to this hotel on their wedding tour and were here two weeks, and one of the proprietors of the hotel informs me that he never heard of a couple more united to each other and better satisfied with each other. After that he came to the city in the spring and autumn to buy goods, and she always accompanied him, and they seemed to be no farther away from the honeymoon season with each recurring year."

"At last, after the fifth spring trip, he did not come, but his manager did, and he said that the wife had died and the husband's mind was affected, though they hoped he would come around all right in time. In the following spring he came again, but he was not the same man any more. His mind was clear on all business matters, but he was 'queer' about his wife, and a sadder faced man couldn't be found anywhere. The old clerk, who had been at the counter on his previous visits, was there when he came again, and after greeting him pleasantly turned the register around for him to sign it. He responded as usual, and when the clerk looked at the name it was followed as before by 'and wife,' as he had been accustomed to sign it. The clerk was about to call his attention to it, but a second thought prompted him not to notice it, and he sent the guest to the ladies' chamber, the room he and his wife always occupied, as they did on their first visit."

"During his stay of a week he had very little to say, and if any reference was made to his wife he responded as if she were still alive and was with him at the hotel. At the table, too, he had a place for her, and her meals were served as if she had been there to eat them. When he was ready to go and came for his bill, it was made out as usual, and he paid for two people without comment. Ten years ago, when I came into the office, I received my instructions concerning our peculiar guest and have since my first meeting him acted with him exactly as if he were accompanied by his wife. I have learned that he follows the same course in all that he does in any way connected with her. He buys two railroad tickets, two theater tickets, two places in any conveyance, two everything, where she might have gone with him, and on trips where she would not have accompanied him in life, such as short trips from his town or to affairs of any kind where it was probable she would not have cared to go, he provides only for himself. He seems to understand that she would be doing all these years and acts accordingly. You noticed him sign that register and go off up stairs?" concluded the clerk. "Well, he does all the rest in the same old way, just as if she were with him and his first consideration was for her."

"You may not be a poet," said the reporter, "but the story you tell is a poem that all men should learn and cherish in their hearts."—New York Sun.

A REMEDY AT HAND.

Customer—'I'm half sorry I bought that necktie now. It's too loud.'

Salesman—'Let me sell you a muffler.'—B. K. & Co. Monthly.

Per Capita Reduction.

(Frankfort Capital.)

Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that while there has been no official correspondence on the subject, that a tacit understanding has been reached by himself, the Auditor and others that this year's school fund deficit shall be made

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

up in full out of future funds, and that all schools and teachers will get the full amount contracted for and promised for this year. This will be good news to many teachers who feared a curtailment of the school terms, and the loss of a month or so's salary.

The Superintendent, however, like everyone else, now foresees a big reduction in per capita to be fixed for the next school year. It will probably be from \$3.80 per capita to as low as \$2.55. The Reports of census-takers are now coming in and enough have been received to show that there will be an increase, if a small one, in the number of school children reported, as compared with last year's report of 727,728. This fact in connection with the reduced revenue for school, as well as other purposes, and in the fact that something like \$175,000 must be taken from it to make up the present deficit just referred to, will easily cause the big per capita reduction.

Besides this, the schools are bound to be more expensive next year, as the attendance in all public schools will be larger on account of the new Compulsory Educational law.

An All-Around Democrat.

(St. Louis Republic.)

It is a wise step on the part of the friends of Mr. R. B. Bland to bring into prominence the complete record of his public career.

That the Missourian is the logical Democratic candidate should the Chicago Convention adopt a straight 16 platform, is universally conceded. It is admitted that no other man so definitely represents and is so prominently identified with the cause of